





### Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our readers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, and what amounts to the same, charge for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

But the Southern doctrine, as we said, is the reverse of that. That doctrine is that a Territorial Legislature cannot claim the right to exercise the power of the State—that this can be done only by the State Convention.

That is Southern doctrine, is it? Now what is the use of that Southern doctrine, if you are right? Practically, the doctrine is of no consequence now, except in relation to Kansas, and that slavery was prohibited by an act of Congress, and you, Mr. Editor, wished it to remain so. You merely denounce the act removing this prohibition, and the authors of the act. Now, what were on the Yankees, the Dutch, and the Irish do than to restore the anti-slavery condition of the Territory, which you did not want disturbed?

The editor talks as dispassionately as a Yankee as if he had forgotten himself and his ancestors. We always suspect a man who contemplates his position. This the editor of the Journal tries to do, when he sneers at the Yankees, Irish, and Dutch in mass, and especially at the former; for everybody knows that the Irish and Dutch are not pious. Very few of them are to be found on our frontiers.

If a Territorial Legislature essays to abolish slavery in Kansas, a question will be raised for the Supreme Court of the United States to settle. A vote of Congress cannot decide it. There is not the remotest probability that Congress will ever revise Territorial action on the subject. It involves a legal question that the Federal Court must settle, if it is ever settled. Before that tribunal this Northern and Southern theory on the slavery question will be in point. If either party is not satisfied with the decision that may be made, it will be time enough to consider the mode and measure of redress. All that Congress can do is to see that the organic law of the Territory is fairly carried out—that the actual residents of Kansas have a fair opportunity to vote on the subject. Indeed, the question itself can last but a year or two, as all parties agree that when the Territory forms a Constitution to be admitted as a State it will have the right to determine the question, and there will be no time to gild it.

Mr. Aiken was accused of having made proposals to the American party, but the accusation was unfounded. How does he know it was false? The majority of the party evidently voted for Aiken—voted for one of the foreign, anti-American party—not for a corrupt bargain with the Republicans of the New York Legislature—one who voted for Richardson or Orr all the time, and who is of course *pari passu* criminal in all the sins of Democracy—an ultra Democrat. The fact is, these brethren have forfeited their good standing, by this act of theirs, amongst the faithful. They must make confession and receive absolution before they come home and rant any more about a foreign or anti-American party. Not having the fear of—something before their eyes, they have voted for one of the foreign, anti-American party, against a sworn brother of the Order, who is as much afraid of the Pope and foreigners as they are. They are not to be trusted, that is evident. Shouldn't we wonder if they are gone, body and breeches; sunk deep in foreignism and anti-Americanism.

Here is the obligation of the second degree, which they must have taken, all of them: You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly swear that you will be true to the Order, and will defend it to the death, and will support it in all political matters, for all political purposes, and will not, in any manner, interfere with or obstruct the same, or in any manner, interfere with or obstruct the same, or in any manner, interfere with or obstruct the same.

Will the editor of the Journal explain how the brethren got over this oath? What is the use of an oath if men are to pay no more attention to it?

Whilst we desire the editor of the Journal to explain and elucidate these matters to the brethren, we do not blame these National Know-Nothings for their vote. They did the best they could. They had to vote for Aiken or be accessory to the election of Banks. They wisely chose the former. The result shows the folly of oaths in advance. It appears, too, that six of the National Know-Nothings preferred to see Banks elected to voting for Aiken. If that majority did right, as they no doubt did, what shall be said of the six?

Our readers will recollect a prodigious Know-Nothing man's next about arms sent to the bloody "hurricane" in Cincinnati, just in time to shoot down Americans on election day, on the 7th of October last. The editor of the Journal echoed the fearful story, and it passed almost into an article of faith with the brethren. They escaped almost providentially from impending danger, by the watchfulness of one General Sergeant, who pounced upon the weapon of death and bore them off.

The Quartermaster General's report, just published, gives some facts about the foggy matter and leaves it still in the fog. True, it is plain enough the arms were not sent to shoot down Americans, but why they were sent on Saturday before the election remains to be satisfactorily explained.

It seems that this Brigadier General Sergeant, in a pet at the commanders of some military companies, had dismissed the men. They sent to Quartermaster General Andrews for arms. He replied that arms could only be sent to the Major Generals of Division, and as their Division had none, they could not be supplied. Subsequently the Hon. George E. Pugh was appointed Major General, and made a requisition on arms. This was done September 18, 1855. The Quartermaster then required the direction of the Governor which was given September 27; but still he declined sending the arms until some one from Cincinnati informed him that there was great dissatisfaction in the Queen City at his non-compliance with the Governor's direction, and he concluded he would forthwith send the arms, and telegraphed to Gen. Pugh, thus:

Gen. GEORGE E. PUGH, CINCINNATI: I will send you the arms upon your requisition of September 27th. B. W. ANDREWS.

Pugh replied: CINCINNATI, October 6, 1855. GEN. S. W. ANDREWS: Don't send any arms until I see the election.

Notwithstanding this reply, down came the boxes of arms that night, marked, singularly enough, "G. P."—a very remarkable direction, meaning Gen. George E. Pugh. The express agent refused to deliver the boxes to Gen. Pugh on Sunday, requiring him to wait until next morning, but did deliver them on Sunday to Gen. Sergeant, who interpreted "G. P." to mean "Government property," and in virtue of which claimed possession. Monday morning out came the startling and astounding news in the Know-Nothing press that arms were sent to foreigners to shoot down Americans.

These were the facts, as detailed by the Quartermaster General's report, and he denies that he is a Know-Nothing. Gen. Pugh is a Democrat, and he explains the discrepancy as above. Democratic, but who is Gen. Sergeant, and where are the arms? As it turned out, there were no Know-Nothings enough in Cincinnati to be worth shooting, nor enough to shoot other people.

It is a comical affair. Gen. Andrews' telegraph on Saturday that he will send the arms, if desired. He telegraphed immediately not to send them till after the election; yet he ships them off without waiting, marked "G. P." Gen. Sergeant finds them Sunday—how is not explained—and takes possession of the G. P.'s as Government property; then comes the sound of alarm from the Know-Nothing press. What will explain?

Hon. James Guthrie.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (says the Boston Post) on his arrival at general attention throughout the country. Mr. Guthrie entered upon the discharge of his duties with a reputation as a financier which excited the highest expectations. But perhaps it was scarcely to be expected that his administration would have been so successful in the management of the country's financial affairs.

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to the point, and ask the government to prohibit men from carrying their own money from place to place. Say at once, that all the money of the country shall be carried from place to place by the banks; that they shall have for their work just what they please to charge.

We have been informed that the banks are in the habit, when they find that they have more money at a point than is wanted in the regular course of trade, if an application is made for a loan, of making the borrower take exchange in lieu of money. To a plain mind this is nothing more nor less than a tax. Should this bill become law with such a tax as to break down private banks, the incorporated banks of the State will become more numerous. All their transactions will be on bills of exchange, and upon any and all points, and at any rate their consciences, or rather their interests, may come to fix.

The Museum building at Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Loss \$150,000.

An agricultural society is about to be formed at Salem, Ind.

Ex-Governor Walker, of Louisiana, died at his residence in that State some two weeks since.

Messrs. Hutchings & Co. are buying Louisville and Nashville Railroad scrip.

We see from the New Orleans papers that a number of boats are advertised for this city. Hope they'll have a good time of it.

Mr. Wharton has resigned his situation as "Penny Post," and resumed a clerkship in the post-office.

DEAD.—The Detroit papers announce the death of "Jackson," said to be one of the finest stallions in the West.

During the cold snap 105,300 tons of ice have been laid in store from the waters around Philadelphia.

Seven fugitive slaves passed through Syracuse, N. Y., on the 19th inst. Two were married during their brief stop there.

We are indebted to the officers of the Niagara, for New Orleans papers, of the 26th ult., received on Monday morning.

H. W. Faulk has removed his lottery office to Third street, next door to our smoking, Sam Jones' "headquarters for chewing and smoking."

The supply of land warrants in the New York market is increasing, and 160 acre warrants have fallen off from \$1.00 to \$1.05 per acre. The other series are \$1.65 to \$1.80.

YOUNG AMERICA MINSTRELS.—A company of minstrels will give a series of entertainments, commencing at Historic Hall on Wednesday evening. Read under amusement head for particulars.

NOTICE TO OUR FELLOWS.—The sixth anniversary address of the Walford Encampment No. 18, will be delivered this evening, by Rev. Samuel L. Adams. Read the notice of Secretary for particulars.

NEW FASHION.—The Buffalo Republic states that at a fashionable soiree in that city, lately, the use of chairs, divans, ottomans, &c., was entirely dispensed with, the entire company seating themselves in primitive style upon the floor.

A. Parker, who has a plantation on the San Jacinto river, Texas, reports through the papers that he kills a bear every day, and that recently he obtained 180 pounds of fat from one of them.

Mr. A. B. Small, editor of the Knoxville Standard, has been elected by the Legislature Register of East Tennessee. Mr. Small is a six foot Democrat, and will take a high stand in his official duties. The profession is looking up.

Active steps are about to be taken by a Pennsylvania company to improve the navigation of the Ohio by means of locks and dams. The river is not only locked, but damned sufficiently just now. Nature has done the one, and steamboats the other. The last job is said to be the most complete.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In our advertising columns will be found the notice of the regular quarterly meeting to be held next night. The quarterly meeting of the Board will be made, and a recommendation of the Board that some very important changes be made in the affairs of the institute. In this every member is interested, and there should be a full attendance.

The Supreme Court of Missouri have decided the act of the last Legislature of that State, granting State aid to railroads, constitutional. The Governor, who thought it was not constitutional, and had vetoed the bill, and refused to sign the bonds when the bill was passed over his head, will not, we suppose, interpose any further obstacles to the wishes of the Legislature.

Auction and Commission House.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of city and country readers to the card of Mr. Sam. Hyman. He furnishes the best of testimonials which may serve for those at a distance and unacquainted with him, but in this community where he is as well known as any other man, the simple announcement that he has commenced an auction house will at once secure him a large trade. In all the elements of character he is eminently fitted, and with his large business experience, he cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who may secure his services. For the locality and general character of business refer to his card in our advertising columns.

The New York Times of the 31st ult. says that great anxiety is felt for the safety of Hon. Thomas T. Flagg, who started from Baltimore Washington on the night of the 30th with his family, but left the cars before reaching the Relay House, and had not since been heard of.

We learn from the same source that it was currently reported in Washington on the 30th, that Hon. Mr. Flagg had been killed on the 30th, by a falling horse. The report of the publication of a recent letter in the New York press. It is believed that Pelton will fight.

AN INTERESTING PEOPLE.—The Red river hunters number two thousand men. Their women and children number three thousand souls. They have 1,800 carts, and range with them from the Missouri river valley to the Red river of the north, and each year, in June and July, and again in October and November, carry from the settlements at Pembina and in the English territory, at least 2,500,000 pounds of buffalo meat, dried, or in the form of pemican. These people are simple-hearted, honest, and industrious.

In this age of inventions and discoveries, one of the most singular and wonderful added to the list is Dr. Urban's "Inebriator's Hope." The idea of curing drunkenness, or destroying the taste for alcoholic drinks, by the use of a simple medicine, strikes many as being ridiculous, and therefore unworthy consideration.

We are prone to judge hastily, but as Dr. Urban has, beyond question, discovered a cure for the taste of intoxicating drink, it should be tried at least by all before it is condemned.

There are hundreds who have attested its efficacy, and furnished the strongest testimonial of its curative qualities. It is, beyond the possibility of dispute, the *elixir of life* to the forlorn and hopeless inebriate.

In Louisville numbers of physicians resort to it in desperate cases of delirium tremens, as the last hope, and never yet have we heard of a case where it failed to effect a cure.

Recently it has been prepared in the form of a powder, and is sent through the post-office to portions of the United States, at \$1.50 per box—one box being sufficient to cure an ordinary case.

Messrs. Raymond & Patton, No. 74 Fourth street, have become the general agents for the sale of this inebriate's hope. It is as well an infallible remedy for neuralgia.

Thanks to many active, thorough-going friends for the numerous notices of our daily Democrat. There is not a mail arrival, without the reach of daily access, but brings us new additions to our list.

Our facilities are complete for mailing, and should any distant subscriber fail to receive our paper by the early morning mails, a word informing us of the fact will at once remedy the neglect.

THE THEATRE.—A pretty fair audience turned out last night, and we were enthusiastic in praise of the new piece "The Lonely Man of the Ocean." It is full of interest, and quite exciting too. The scenery is some of the most beautiful we have ever seen anywhere, and so excellently arranged that there was no flaw nor fault of any kind. Mr. Hanley as Jack Jolly, played the sailor to admiration; but we had rather seen him take the principal character. Mr. Asher as the Lonely Man, played well—so did Lorton, Benson, and Mrs. Pope, and Mrs. Henry. We are very glad this piece is to be repeated to-night, for we are anxious that our play-goers should see it. It will draw more, we are certain; we have never seen any stock piece that is equal to it. In some of the scenes the attention of the audience was so completely attracted that the ill-effects of the designs of the stage were not noticed. Besides this piece, an excellent farce will be performed.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollars bond, each, for making and selling counterfeit money.

THE GRAY-EYED MAN.—The *El Niagaraweek* has the following:

"An English work, published in London in 1850, called the Gospel in Central America, is recorded a singular fact. This work is the only reliable authority on this country. The author, Frederick Crowe, was an extremely pious man, and the gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, and he has recorded so many facts, that the work has been suppressed by the British government. He states that there exists among the Indians an old traditionary prophecy that they would be delivered from oppression and cruelty by 'The Gray-Eyed Man.'"

"Mr. Crowe, in a note, adds this prophetic remark: 'We would remind those who are disposed to attach any importance to the prophecy, that gray eyes are common to the entire Anglo-Saxon race, and that the fulfillment of this prophecy may be reserved to our transatlantic descendants (the Yankees), who are now even taking a lively interest in Central America.' (See Crowe's Central America, page 248.)"

"This tradition is well known to many residents now in Nicaragua to exist among the Indians, and has been narrated by many to us."

"If we were disposed to believe that the race of prophets did not die with 'Isaiah and Jeremiah' and why should we? The world is full of prophecies, and the fulfillment of this prophecy may be reserved to our transatlantic descendants (the Yankees), who are now even taking a lively interest in Central America.' (See Crowe's Central America, page 248.)"

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"This tradition is well known to many residents now in Nicaragua to exist among the Indians, and has been narrated by many to us."

A Mother, Son, and Infant Frozen to Death.

We learn from John Brooks, Esq., a deputy sheriff of this county, living in the town of Bromfield, that on the 8th of January, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of that town, having gone to a mill about four miles distant from his house, left home for that purpose. His wife informed him, on leaving, that she was going to go to a mill about seven miles distant from her residence, and her sister's child about twelve years old. About five o'clock, Mr. Thompson came to the house intoxicated, having a jag of liquor with him. He began to insult the women present, and laid his hands on Mrs. Thompson, when she slapped him in the face, at which he threw her on the floor. A son of Reed, a young man, interfered to protect the woman, when a scuffle ensued between them, in which the young man had his leg broken.

Mr. Thompson now left the house, it being about six o'clock, fearing to remain longer, and directed her way across to her home. The night was intensely cold, and when about half way from her house the little boy became so cold as to be unable to go further, and lay down in the snow. The mother, with her babe, crouched down beside him and told the little girl to lie down with her. The girl did so, and lay there till morning.

Mr. Thompson, on arriving home, took a lantern and went in search of his wife and children. The girl, who was lying on her back, was found by him, and he carried her to her home, but she did not make a noise for fear Reed would come and kill them. At daylight this girl was still alive, but the child and the mother had been frozen to death. At daylight this girl was still alive, but the child and the mother had been frozen to death.

THE GRAY-EYED MAN.—The *El Niagaraweek* has the following:







